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Global Agricultural Information

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Mexico

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Oilseeds and Products Annual

2015 Oilseed and Products Annual Mexico

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Report Highlights:
The Post New MY 2015/16 total Mexican oilseed production forecast decreased slightly to 482,000 metric tons (MT) based on a slight decrease in harvested area. The Government of Mexico continues to try and stimulated domestic soybean production through various support programs geared toward growers. Domestic oilseed production represents only 7.7 percent of total domestic consumption. Due to proximity, U.S. oilseed suppliers should continue to remain price competitive. Soybeans continue to be the primary import that is crushed domestically. For MY 2015/16, soybean imports are expected to increase by 50,000 MT to 4 MMT. The U.S. should continue to be Mexico's main supplier of soybeans.

Commodities:

Production:
OILSEED PRODUCTION
The Post/New MY 2015/16 total Mexican oilseed production forecast is decreased slightly to 482,000 metric tons (MT) based on a slight decrease in harvested area. Private sources stated that despite domestic supports offered by the Mexican Government (which is expected to continue in 2015 -see Policy Section); the bearish international market outlook for oilseeds may discourage growers from increasing planted area this year. As a result, domestic production will continue to represent only 7.7 percent of total domestic consumption, as imports continue to displace much of the domestic oilseed production. Almost all oilseed imports to Mexico originate from the United States.

Post/New estimate of total oilseed production for MY 2014/15 has been increased to 491,000 MT based on recent official government information from the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development and Fishery (SAGARPA) and reflecting higher planted and harvested areas than previously estimated as well a favorable weather conditions. Similarly, the Post/New estimated total oilseed production for MY2013/14 has been revised downward to 349,000 MT from the USDA/Official estimate, due to final government information. Based on official data, approximately 12,000 hectares (ha) of genetically engineered (GE) soybeans, for commercial purposes, were planted in Mexico during the 2014 spring/summer crop cycle.

Soybean Production
The Post/New MY 2015/16 (September to August) soybean production forecast is raised to 360,000 MT due to a slight expansion in planted area and assuming that normal weather conditions will prevail. Moreover, it is expected that the governmental Pro-Oilseeds Program will continue for the foreseeable future (see Oilseeds Policy Section), which should continue to slightly stimulate domestic soybean production.

For MY 2014/15, Post/New total soybean production, planted, and harvested areas have been revised upward from USDA/Official estimates based on updated official figures from SAGARPA. Industry sources stated that as a result of an outbreak of a sugarcane aphid (*Melanaphis sacchari*) that has negatively affected sorghum yields, many growers in some regions of North Tamaulipas, decided to shift from sorghum and plant soybeans. Sources noted that the National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock (INIFAP) –a decentralized agency of SAGARPA, implemented a training and technology program that provides technical assistance to growers and encourages them to produce more soybeans in the Tamaulipas area. Reportedly, INIFAP developed a soybean variety that supposedly favors climate conditions in Tamaulipas regions, as well as other states, that is resistant to several pests and disease. Moreover, the soybean variety claims to be best suited for the spring/summer crop cycle which typically would be harvested in the August-September timeframe and timed usually just before the U.S. soybean crop is available for export.

Tamaulipas produces the largest portion of Mexico's soybean crop. Also, one of the main soybean crushing companies in Mexico has been contracting for a significant percentage of Tamaulipas' expected harvest (approximately 160,000 MT) from growers participating in the INIFAP program. In February 2015, SAGARPA and the crushing company signed a cooperation agreement to promote the

cultivation of 2,000 ha of soybeans in Tamaulipas. As part of this agreement, SAGARPA provides the growers with improved seeds, technical assistance and a hedging scheme for soybean marketing.

For MY 2013/14, Post/New total soybean production and harvested area have been revised downward from the USDA/Official estimate based on final SAGARPA data.

As a part of the authorization to allow commercial plantings of genetically engineered (GE) soybeans granted by the National Health, Food Safety and Food Quality Service (SENASICA) on June 6, 2012 (see 2013 GAIN Report MX3036 Oilseed Production Expected to Rise in 2013/2014), Mexico planted 11,961 hectares of GE soybeans in the 2014 spring/summer crop cycle. Below is a table with a breakdown of the area planted, by region, to GE soybeans:

Table 1: Genetically-Engineered Soybean Planted Area
Crop Cycle: 2014 Spring/Summer

Liberalization Stage: Commercial	
Region	Hectares
Yucatan Peninsula	7,374.3
Chiapas	2,866
Huasteca	1,721
Total	11,961.30

Source: SAGARPA/SENASICA

Sunflower Seed Production

The Post/New MY 2015/16 sunflower seed production is forecasted to decline to 16,000 MT, due to a reduction in planted area. The production, planted, and harvested figures for MY 2014/15 have been revised upward from USDA/Official estimates reflecting the latest Mexican government data published by SAGARPA. According to private sources, one of the major multinational seed company's began a project to promote the expansion of commercial sunflower production in Mexico. The project aims to create a sustainable Mexican market for sunflowers. Reportedly, the seed company, along with the Extension Service, is providing grower assistance which began with experimental and demonstration sunflower fields in 2014 in various states, including Tamaulipas. At the same time, the multinational seed company has been in discussions with several leading crusher companies regarding this project with a goal to increase sunflower production in Mexico. As a result, six crushers have shown interest to crush sunflower seed harvested domestically and following the international trend of producing vegetable oil with high oleic content. On the other hand, private sources indicated this project's main challenge is to convince farmers to plant this particular oilseed. Some growers reportedly are reluctant, mainly due to the lack of knowledge about proper sunflower crop production practices, including planting densities, appropriate dates for sowing, as well as adequate pest and disease management. As a result, official and private sources estimate that the planted sunflower area could decline slightly in MY2015/16. Also, most private industry sources report that they consider SAGARPA official sunflower seed production data for MY 2014/15 as very optimistic.

Peanut Production

The Post/New MY 2015/16 (September to August) peanut production is forecast at 104,000 MT with harvested area, assuming normal weather conditions, estimated at 60,000 ha. Reportedly, peanut

producers are experiencing favorable growing conditions in MY 2014/15 and should increase slightly or at least maintain similar planted area and production to levels consistent with the long-term average for the past few years. This assumes that enough moisture is available for next summer's planting and that market prices remain attractive. Industry sources stated that peanut production has remained relatively stagnant over in the last few years due to several factors, including lack of seed for planting and lack of a specific support program from SAGARPA for peanut growers. Moreover, growers have little or no access to financial credit or much needed peanut processing equipment. Private sources noted that another factor that has held back peanut planted area is that Mexican peanut growers cannot effectively compete against better quality imported U.S. peanuts.

The Post/New peanut production area estimate for MY 2014/15 has been revised slightly upward from USDA/Official estimates, based on SAGARPA's updated information and reflecting slightly greater planted and harvested areas than previously estimated. It should be noted that SAGARPA publishes official peanut production data just once a year. The spring/summer peanut crop cycle is planted from March to April and the fall/winter crop cycle is planted from September to October. Approximately 85 percent of total peanut production continues to take place in seven Mexican states: Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Chiapas, Puebla, Oaxaca, Guerrero, and San Luis Potosi.

Weather, given that 98 percent of Mexico's peanut area is grown on dry land (versus irrigated), continues to be the predominant crop factor. As in the past, the 2014 spring/summer crop cycle is expected to account for approximately 96 percent of total production.

Rapeseed Production

The Post/New MY 2015/16 rapeseed production is forecast to remain unchanged at only 2,000 MT. Both official and private sources reiterated that there are still problems that limit the production of rapeseed (canola) in Mexico, such as the lack of:

- Domestic seeds with high yields
- Proper equipment, including suitable planters and harvesters
- Training and technical assistance
- Favorable climate conditions in Mexico's oilseed producing regions

Post's total rapeseed production estimate and planted and harvested areas for MY 2013/14 and MY 2014/15 have been revised upward from USDA/Official estimates due to more complete data from SAGARPA.

OIL MEAL PRODUCTION

The Post/New total Mexican oil meal production forecast for MY 2015/16 is 4.37 million metric tons (MMT), 3.3 percent higher than the revised estimate for MY 2014/15. The revised higher estimate is driven by greater demand for oil meal generated from the livestock and poultry sectors. Mexico's 2015 beef and pork sector outlook, for example, is more optimistic compared to 2014, mainly due to strong market incentives for livestock producers that have resulted in higher than expected slaughter rates. (See 2015 GAIN report MX5005 Mexico's Red Meat Production Seen Higher as Slaughter Advances)

The Post/New total meal production estimate for MY 2014/15 was revised slightly upward from USDA/Official estimates, reflecting updated industry information. High-protein soybean meal

continues to account for approximately 80 percent of total Mexican oil meal production. Production of oil meal from imported rapeseed and canola remains at about 20 percent of total meal use.

Soybean Meal Production
Soybean meal production is forecast to increase 3.7 percent to 3.48 MMT for MY 2015/16, anticipating a higher crushing level, which is mainly the consequence of the expected strong demand from the livestock and poultry sectors. Soybean meal capacity remains highly concentrated in the hands of few companies (i.e. Agydsa, Ragasa, Proteinas y Oleicos and Cargill, among others). Private analysts stated that due to the dynamism of the domestic soybean meal and vegetable oil markets, the leading crushers and vegetable oil refiners in Mexico have expanded their facility capacities. It is expected in 2015 some of these companies will continue to invest, seeking to expand capacity and modernize their facilities even more.

Rapeseed Meal Production
As a result of growth in domestic pork production, the Post/New rapeseed meal production for MY 2015/16 is forecast to increase 1.7 percent. The pork industry continues to be a major consumer of rapeseed meal. Industry sources stated that the demand for rapeseed meal from the pork sector will be solid in 2015 as better genetics combined with lower grain prices are contributing to lower production costs across the Mexican pork production chain. Consequently, pork industry members continue to strengthen and expand the productivity of their nearly 5,600 farms to take advantage of expected better margins due to lower feed costs and continued favorable domestic pork prices. It is expected that this will also allow the swine industry to produce enough pork to meet anticipated export demand for the Japanese, Korean and Chinese markets.

Sunflower Seed Meal Production
The Post/New Sunflower Seed meal production forecast for MY 2015/16 is 13,000 MT, as a result of the expected higher domestic production of this oilseed and the relatively strong demand from the livestock industry. Livestock, typically beef and dairy cattle consume sunflower meal as part of their feed ration. The Post/New sunflower seed meal production estimate for MY 2014/15 has been revised upward from USDA/Official estimates due to new industry information.

OIL PRODUCTION
Post/New MY 2015/16 total Mexican oil production is forecast to increase 2.9 percent to 1.4 MMT. This increase is driven by population growth (1.2 percent) along with the expected growth in the Mexican economy in 2015. Mexico's Central Bank (BANXICO) estimates GDP growth between 2.5 and 3.5 percent in 2015. Industry sources indicated that crushing is determined by domestic demand for vegetable oils. Traditionally, this demand has growth pegged at the same pace as GDP growth. The New/Post estimate of total Mexican oil production for MY2014/15 has been revised slightly upward from USDA/Official estimate in accordance with more recent industry information.

According to industry sources, the leading oil processors in Mexico, along with U.S. cooperator support, have continued with aggressive trade servicing and promotional activities. Some companies are investing in new retail market labels, in an effort to better integrate and service the Mexican market. For example, several companies have invested in packaging and market their own oil brands in the retail vegetable oil market sector. Also, these companies have successfully promoted soybean and vegetable oil as healthy products. As a result, they continue to enjoy strong consumer demand for their products.

The following is a list of various companies in Mexico that promote their own retail labels and note's where their soybean oil is for sale:

- RAGASA: "Nutrioli", "Nutrioli DHA", "Nutrioli Spray" and, AVE. Sold in at least seven different Mexican states.
- PROTEINOL: "Sarita", which is sold in Northwest Mexico Sonora, Sinaloa Baja California, while the label "Victoria" is sold in Central Mexico and HYSA in Veracruz and Yucatan.
- AYPECSA: "Imperial", sold in Puebla, Oaxaca and State of Mexico;
- INDUSTRIALIZADORA DE OLEFINOS: "Hogar" in Jalisco, Sinaloa and Sonora;
- CORAL INTERNATIONAL: "Consentido" and "Primor" in San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro and Mexico City
- DICONSA: DICONSA, sold in DICONSA stores throughout in the entire country.

Industry sources noted that crushers have been operating between 65-75 percent of capacity; although the big crushers, which are generally more efficient, are operating up to 85 percent of capacity. Moreover, eleven leading companies AGYDSA, Ragasa, Proteinas y Oleicos, La Corona, Olefinos, Cargill, Industrial Aceitera, AAK, Patrona, Capullo, and Coral Internacional, continue to account for nearly 80-85 percent of total domestic oil production.

Soybean Oil Production

The Post/New MY 2015/16 soybean oil production forecast is estimated to increase 30,000 MT to 790,000 MT from the Post/New MY 2014/15 production estimate. The main factors driving this increase continue to be the greater soybean oil demand in the hotel, restaurant and institutional (HRI) sector, food manufacturers (such as Gamesa, Frito-Lay, Bimbo, Uniliver, Sabritas, etc.) and, albeit in less proportion, the cooking oil sector. Industry sources indicated that a result of strong promotional and marketing efforts, the image of soybean oil as a healthy and high quality product has been positioned quite well with Mexican consumers. Most major companies have increased their oil refining capacity for bottled oil, reflecting the strong soybean oil demand and the bearish scenario in the international soybean market, which is expected to continue in MY 2015/16.

Rapeseed Oil Production

The New/Post MY 2015/16 rapeseed oil production forecast is estimated to increase by approximately 1.7 percent, reflecting the expected growth in the Mexican economy, as already noted. As in previous years, soybean oil continues to constitute the majority Mexico's oil production. In MY 2014/15, for example, soybean oil represented 55 percent of total Mexican oil output, while rapeseed oil represented 44 percent. It is expected these proportions in the Mexican vegetable oil market will continue in MY 2015/16.

Sunflower Seed Oil Production

The New/Post sunflower seed oil production estimate for MY 2014/15 has been revised upward from USDA/Official estimates due to higher-than-expected crush levels. For MY 2015/16 the Post/New sunflower seed oil production forecast is expected to increase to 13,000 MT, as a result of the growing demand from the snack food industry for higher quality vegetable oil. Private analysts noted that the

majority of the sunflower oil supply is mid-oleic, which does not require hydrogenation. Mid-oleic oil has no trans-fats, has low monounsaturated fat, and a neutral taste. It is also more durable than most other vegetable oils when used in industrial frying. Private analysts indicated that such qualities could make food processors willing to pay a premium for sunflower seed oil over soybean oil.

Consumption:

OILSEEDS CONSUMPTION

The Post/New MY 2015/16 total oilseed consumption forecast is 6.2 MMT, a 3 percent increase from the revised previous marketing year forecast. This increase in domestic demand is attributed to expected economic growth in Mexico. According to private analysts, growth prospects for Mexico remain fairly positive despite the persistent downside risks to the 2015 outlook. Recently, lower oil prices prompted the Mexican government to announce a series of budget cuts, which are equivalent to 0.7 percent of GDP. However, these private analysts expect that the cuts will have only a marginal impact on growth. Analysts have lowered their 2015 GDP growth forecast by 0.2 percent. Private analysts expect the Mexican economy to expand approximately 3 percent in 2015, while for 2016 they forecast a 3.5 percent expansion.

Based on this macro-economic prediction, consumer purchasing power could increase slightly. This bodes well as Mexican consumers will be more likely to increase their consumption of products containing vegetables oils, such as soybean and canola oils. Moreover, the expected rise in crushing is supported by the growing demand for healthy edible oils, mainly in the cooking oil segment. Industry sources indicated that it's primarily the integrated companies that have crushing facilities, refined vegetable oils, and service different market segments. These are the companies most likely to increase investments in their facilities. Similarly, these sources estimate that Mexico will remain a net importer of oilseeds in the foreseeable future, and the United States will continue to be the principal supplier.

MY 2013/14 and MY 2014/15 total oilseeds demand was revised upward from USDA/Official estimates based on industry sources.

Soybean Consumption

Soybean consumption is expected to increase by 150,000 MT in MY 2015/16 to 4.4 MMT because of increased feed demand, stronger processor demand, and population growth (1.2 percent). For example, according to the animal feed compound industry, this sector expects to grow 2.8 percent in 2015. The poultry sector 2015 outlook is especially optimistic. This sector continues to be the major consumer of oilseed meal, especially soybean meal.

Peanut Consumption

Peanut consumption is forecast to increase slightly to 254,000 MT for MY 2015/16 as the snack food market is expected to continue growing. Approximately 98 percent of total peanut consumption continues to be in the snack food market, and of this total nearly 10 percent is consumed as in-shell peanuts, which are sold as seasonal treats (e.g. at Christmas) and stuffed into traditional *piñatas.* Private sources pointed out that despite the new 5 percent tax passed at beginning of 2014 as part of the Fiscal Reform proposed by the Mexican President and approved by the Congress, Mexican peanut consumption has continued growing. One of the main arguments for this increase is the fact that

consumers look for tasty, affordable and convenient products that are considered more as an impulse purchase.

Industry sources reiterated that none of Mexico's peanut production is used for oil or meal. The crush demand is forecast to remain unchanged at 4,000 MT in MY 2015/16. Also, the main peanut processors, such as Sabritas (Mafer), Barcel, Nippon, Botanas Bokados, Botanas Leos, Botanas Encanto, Michel and Nishikawa continue to purchase U.S. peanuts instead of from domestic production or other origins. Most peanut processors identify U.S. peanuts as a high quality product in terms of flavor, shelf life, low aflatoxin levels, and low foreign material content. There are also numerous small and medium informal peanut processors that acquire peanuts from distributors/importers and process peanut snack as artisans.

Sunflower Seed Consumption

MY 2015/16 sunflower seed consumption is forecast to increase to 34,000 MT. Despite that over the past few years only a small amount of total sunflower seed production has been used for oil and meal, this trend is expected to be reversed as a result of a multinational seed company working on a project that seeks to increase sunflower seed domestic production (see Sunflower Seed Production Section). Another factor that should impulse the increase in domestic consumption is the expected growth in the snack food market, as mentioned above. Like peanuts, sunflowers are consumed mainly by way of the snack food market sector and as bird feed. Post/New MY 2013/14 and MY 2014/15 estimates for sunflower seed consumption have been revised upward from USDA/Official data based on private information and stronger demand from the confection, snack, and bird feed sectors.

Rapeseed Consumption

The forecast for rapeseed consumption in MY 2015/16 is expected to increase slightly to 1.52 MMT, or 2.0 percent. Private sources commented that Mexican crushers have a market for canola oil and they will import canola when the price is competitive.

MEAL CONSUMPTION

Total meal consumption is expected to increase approximately 3.9 percent to 5.99 MMT in MY 2015/16 due to the expected growth of the livestock sector, mainly the poultry and pork industries. In the case of the poultry sector, this industry is expected to continue to expand and modernize. According to the National Union of Poultry Farmers (UNA), the Mexican poultry industry, as a whole, will grow by 2.5 percent in 2015. The UNA also predicted that egg production in Mexico will grow by 2.0 percent during this year. Meanwhile, it's predicted chicken meat production will grow 2.5 percent, reaching 3.0 MMT. The Association noted that in 2014, the Mexican poultry industry grew by 2.8 percent compared to the level obtained in 2013. Last year the poultry sector produced 5.57 MMT tons of food products, of which 3 MMT was poultry meat and 2.57 MMT of eggs. In 2014, production of poultry meat increased 3 percent compared to the level achieved in 2013. Regarding the poultry egg industry sector, it grew 2.5 percent in 2014 compared to the previous year. Globally, Mexico is the seventh largest producer of chicken after United States, China, Brazil, EU, India and Russia. In the same context, Mexico ranks sixth in egg production, behind China, USA, India, Japan and Russia. Mexico is the number one consumer of eggs in the world and its poultry sector continues to be the major user of oilseed meals in Mexico.

The Post/New total oil meal consumption figures for MY 2013/14 and MY 2014/15 have revised slightly downward and upward, respectively, from USDA/Official estimate figures reflecting the most recent industry information.

Soybean Meal Consumption

Soybean meal is likely to continue to be the main meal choice for the poultry and hog industries. For MY 2015/16, soybean meal consumption is forecast to increase to 5 MMT, compared with Post estimate of MY 2014/15, as demand for poultry and pork products continue to grow. Private sources stated that another factor that should impulse greater soybean meal demand is the increase of crushing capacity from leading companies, as noted previously. Private sources also state that due to soybean meal's better nutritional characteristics compared with other oil meal options, soybean meal should continue to be the ingredient of choice for the poultry and hog industries.

Rapeseed Meal Consumption

MY 2015/16 rapeseed meal consumption is expected to increase to 935,000 MT. Rapeseed meal consumption estimate for MY 2013/14 has been revised downward in accordance with information obtained from industry sources. Industry sources noted rapeseed meal has lower protein content than soybean meal and fewer key amino acids. Therefore, rapeseed meal is an economical protein source for animals that do not have high energy or lysine requirements. Rapeseed (or canola) meal is primarily fed to cattle and pigs as part of a feed ration. Moreover, canola meal is also used to feed dairy cows because the high fat content of the meal enhances milk production. Poultry can also be fed canola meal as a protein source, although limited crushing locations, high fiber content, and low palatability limit feeding rates. Reportedly, three Mexican crusher companies are crushing approximately 90 percent of total imported rapeseed (or canola).

Sunflower Seed Meal Consumption

MY 2015/16 sunflower seed meal consumption is forecast to increase to 13,000 MT, reflecting the expected strong livestock demand. Sunflower seed meal is considered an excellent livestock feed, especially for ruminants. The sunflower seed meal consumption estimate for MY 2014/15 has been adjusted upward based on recent information from private and official sources.

OIL CONSUMPTION

The Post/New total Mexican oil consumption for MY 2015/16 is forecast at 1.65 MMT, approximately 3 percent higher than the previous year's estimate. As in the last few years, this increase is driven by greater demand from the industrial and retail sectors due to population growth and the shifting consumer preferences toward mid-oleic vegetable oils. Private analysts noted that the industrial sector, including snack and bakeries manufactures, continue opting to cook with oils with reduced linoleic acid and reduced amounts of hydrogenated oil in their products. Another factor that has shown to spur this consumption increase is marketing campaigns at the retail level. Major oil refinery and crusher companies have implemented marketing campaigns that emphasize the "good for the health" attributes of vegetable oils. At the same time, the U.S. Soybean Export Council (the cooperator organization representing U.S. soybeans in Mexico) has continued to successfully collaborate with several of the main Mexican oil refineries and crusher companies. USSEC's support, among other things, provides technical advice and educational efforts to help with effective promotion campaigns as well as valuable

marketing and public relations techniques, all with the aim to increase confidence and knowledge about U.S. soybean products and ultimately increase demand for U.S. soybean oil throughout the country. According to the USSEC, these efforts have increased vegetable oils consumption for companies such as Proteinol, Agydsa, AYPECSA in Mexico City and the Northwestern part of the country.

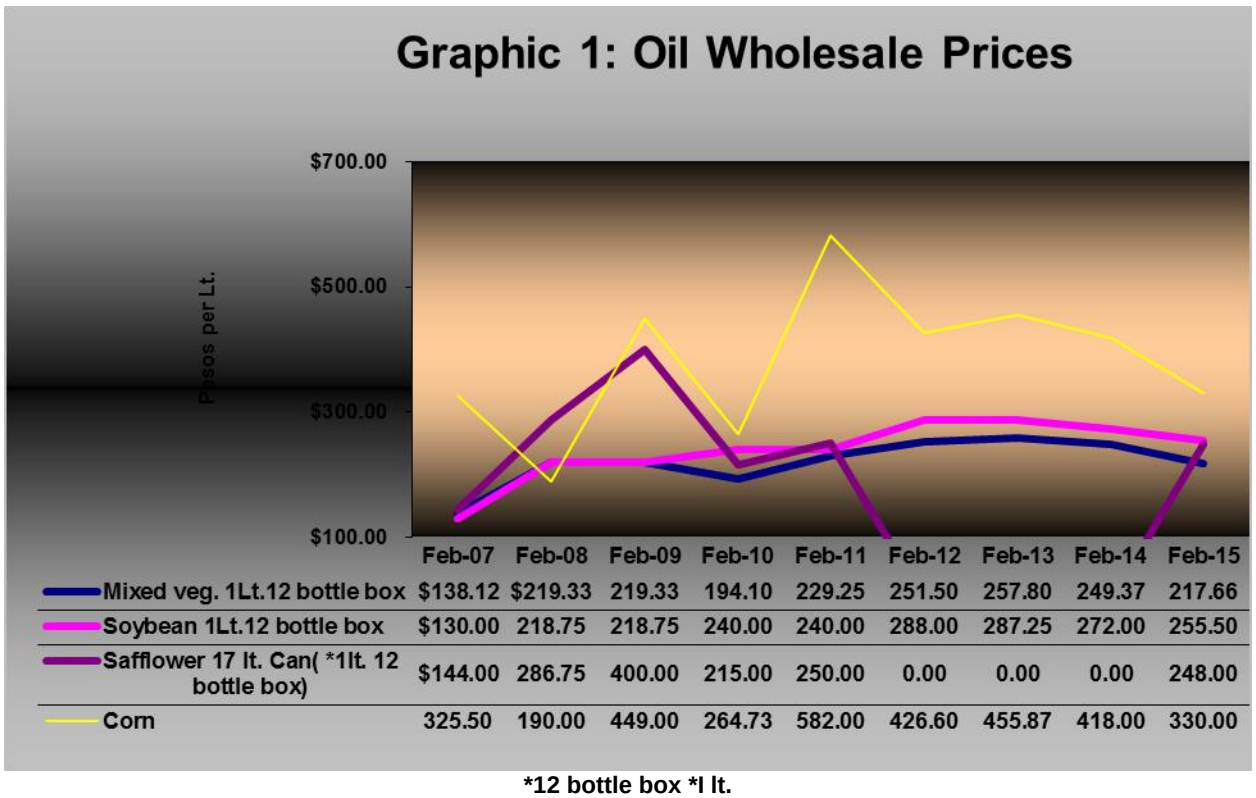
The MY 2013/14 oil consumption figure was revised downward from USDA/Official estimate, reflecting the recent information from private sources.

Soybean Oil Consumption
Soybean oil continues to dominate vegetable oil consumed in Mexico, holding a 59 percent share of the market. For MY 2015/16, soybean oil consumption is forecast to increase 3.2 percent to 976,000 MT, as a result of the factors mentioned above and the expected growth in the Mexican economy.

Rapeseed Oil Consumption
The Post/New MY 2015/16 rapeseed oil consumption forecast is increased to 665,000 MT from the estimated of MY 2014/15, due to market preference for this vegetable oil. Rapeseed oil is expected to maintain a 40 percent market share in MY 2015/16, similar to the market share in the MY 2014/15.

Sunflower Seed Oil Consumption
The Post/New sunflower seed oil consumption estimates for MY 2015/16 is forecast to reach 17,000 MT. The increase is driven by the expectation that the HRI sector will continue consuming mid-oleic oil that has no trans-fats, low monounsaturated fat and neutral taste. Moreover, the sunflower seed oil is reported as more durable than most other vegetable oils when used in industrial frying. Private sources stated that such qualities could make food processors willing to pay a premium for sunflower seed oil over soybean oil.

Edible Oil Wholesale Prices



	Feb-07	Feb-08	Feb-09	Feb-10	Feb-11	Feb-12	Feb-13	Feb-14	Feb-15
Mixed veg. 1Lt.12 bottle box	$138.12	$219.33	219.33	194.10	229.25	251.50	257.80	249.37	217.66
Soybean 1Lt.12 bottle box	$130.00	218.75	218.75	240.00	240.00	288.00	287.25	272.00	255.50
Safflower 17 lt. Can(*1lt. 12 bottle box)	$144.00	286.75	400.00	215.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	248.00
Corn	325.50	190.00	449.00	264.73	582.00	426.60	455.87	418.00	330.00

*12 bottle box *l lt.

Source: Servicio Nacional de Información de Mer

cados, SNIIM-SE.
Exchange rate (March 26, 2015) US $ 1.00 = 14.95 Pesos

Trade:

OILSEED TRADE

Soybeans continue to be the primary oilseed imported by Mexico which is then crushed domestically. This trend is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. The Post/New total oilseed import forecast for MY 2015/16 is estimated to increase to 5.74 MMT, a 1.5 percent increase in comparison with the Post/New revised estimated of MY 2014/15. This increase is driven by population growth (1.2 percent) and the expected growth in Mexico's livestock and poultry sectors.
Some industry sources have expressed concern that due to the stronger U.S. dollar value that has been setting multi-year highs, this trend could play a key role in increasing sluggish demand for Mexican imports of oilseeds. On the other hand, private analysts indicated that the leading companies regularly set up hedging contracts, including exchange rate coverage, which could mitigate the adverse effect of the volatility in the exchange rate. Another factor that could also help to compensate for the strong dollar is the expected bearish international soybean market in MY 2015/16. The United States is expected to continue to be the main supplier of soybeans to Mexico in the future.

Soybean Trade

Soybean imports are expected to increase 50,000 MT in MY 2015/16 to 4.05 MMT because of the moderate increase in feed demand, strong processor demand and general population growth. Regarding animal feed demand, Post expects to see growing demand from poultry producers assuming that beef prices continue to rise, making poultry meat one of the cheapest animal protein sources for Mexican consumers.

Peanut Trade

Fueled by the continued demand from the snack and confection sectors, the Post/New total peanut import forecast for MY 2015/16 is expected to increase approximately 2 percent to 160,000 MT. The peanut export forecast for MY 2015/16 is 16,000 MT. The peanut import estimate for MY 2013/14 has been revised upward from USDA/Official data based on Global Trade Atlas (GTA) trade data and reflecting the good U.S. peanut crop that allowed affordable prices for imported U.S. peanuts. According to private analysts, the U.S continues to be the main supplier of imported peanuts due to Mexican processors identification of the U.S. peanut as a high quality product, and as their preference, primarily because of the high oleic acid levels. Processors also consider it a tastier legume.

Rapeseed Trade

The Post/New MY 2015/16 rapeseed import forecast is estimated to increase 2 percent to 1.52 MMT over the Post/New MY 2014/15 estimate. This increase assumes a relatively bearish international market due to the possibility of a good rapeseed (canola) crop in Canada, which continues to be the primary supplier to the Mexican market. The MY 2013/14 Post/New rapeseed import estimate has been revised upward from previous estimates based on revised GTA data.

Sunflower Trade

Imports of sunflower seed are forecast to increase to 17,000 MT for MY 2015/16 as the fried snack industry will continue demanding the sunflower oil due to its high content of heart-healthy oleic oil for cooking potato chips, biscuits, nuts, and other snacks. The Post/New sunflower import and export estimate for MY 2013/14 have been revised upward based on revised GTA data.

MEAL TRADE

The Post/New total meal import estimate for MY 2013/14 has been revised downward from USDA/Official estimate, based on updated data from GTA. For MY 2015/16, it is expected that the total meal import forecast will remain unchanged at 1.66. High protein soybean meal from the United States should again capture about 99 percent of total meal import market, as it has for the past few years.

Rapeseed Meal Trade

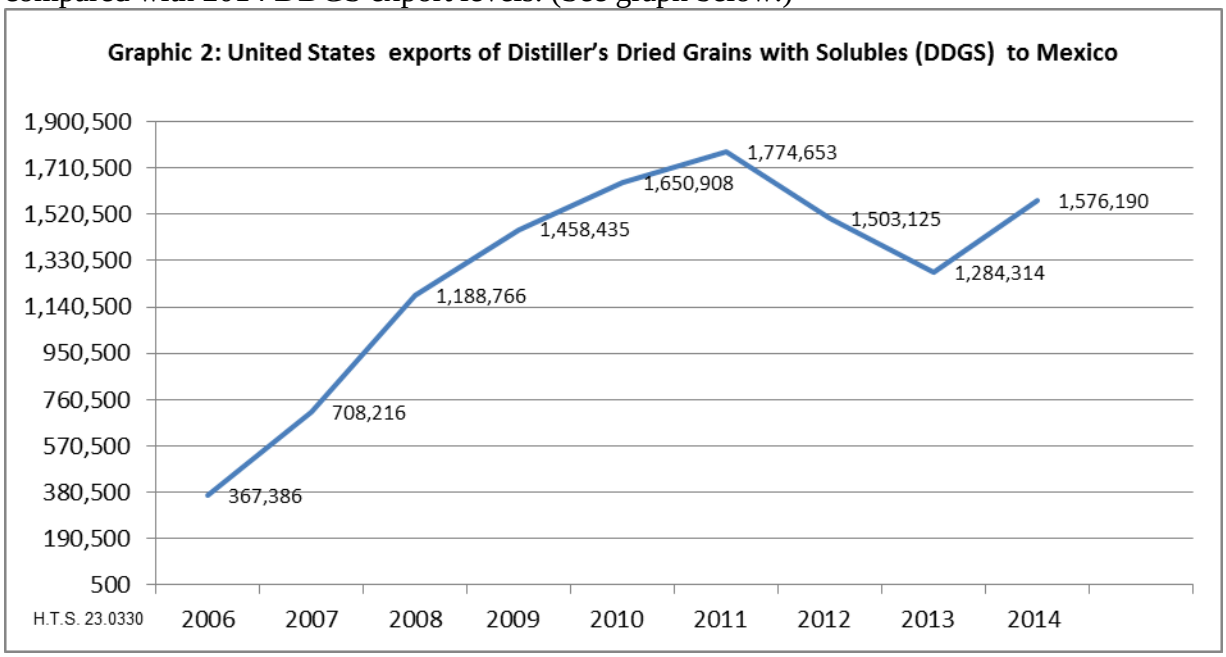
The Post/New rapeseed meal and canola import estimate for MY 2013/14 was revised downward from USDA/Official estimate based on revised GTA data. For MY 2015/16, however rapeseed meal imports are expected to remain unchanged at 60,000 MT given the expected increase in domestic production.

Soybean Meal Trade

Similarly, for MY 2015/16 the soybean meal import forecast is expected to remain stable at the same level as in MY 2014/15, also due to the expected increase in domestic production.

Distillers Dried Grain with Solubles (DDGS) Trade

According to animal feed industry sources, demand for Distiller's Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS), a co-product of corn-based ethanol production that is used mainly as an animal feed protein supplement, has been decreasing over the last few years, with the exception being CY 2014. Despite the higher volume imported in CY 2014, it is still lower than the peak reached in 2011. These sources indicated that DDGS has been regularly used as a substitute for oilseed meal in feed concentrate formulas. However, as international prices of soybean meal have declined, the Mexican livestock and feed industry have increased its use of soybean meal, resulting in a gradual decrease in DDGS imports. Private sources estimate U.S. DDGS exports to Mexico will remain relatively steady to strong in 2015, compared with 2014 DDGS export levels. (See graph below.)



Source: Global Trade Atlas

OIL TRADE

With the expected increase in domestic vegetable oil production, the Post/New MY2015/16 total oil imports are forecast to decline to 286,000 MT. As noted, the big crushing companies, mainly those that have crushing facilities, refined vegetable oils and service different market segments, have been increasing investments in their facilities in order to increase domestic crushing and attend to the growing domestic demand for vegetable oils and oil meals. Despite the fact that the total oil import forecast in MY2015/16 is forecast to decline, imports from the United States are still expected to capture about 70 percent of total oil import trade.

The Post New total oil import estimate for MY 2014/15 has been revised upward to 302,000 MT from the USDA/Official estimate based on private traders' information and preliminary official data from SAGARPA and the General Customs Directorate of the Finance Secretariat (SHCP) covering the first months of the marketing year. Similarly, the Post/New total oil import and export estimate for MY2013/14 have been revised downward and upward, respectively, based on revised GTA data.

Rapeseed oil imports for MY 2013/14 and MY 2014/15 have been adjusted downward and upward, respectively, based on updated data from the GTA in the first year and industry sources in the second year.

For MY 2015/16 the Post/New sunflower seed oil import estimate is forecast to increase approximately 2.8 percent to 36,000 MT, assuming competitive international prices and increased demand of this edible oil. The Post/New MY 2013/14 import estimate for sunflower seed oil was adjusted downward slightly to 33,000 MT from USDA/Official estimate, based on updated GTA information. Also, the Post/New MY 2013/14 and MY 2014/15 sunflower seed oil export estimates were adjusted upward slightly based on GTA figures in the first year and industry information in the second year. However, again industry sources stated that the export figures basically reflect oil safflower exports more than sunflower seed oil exports, but there is no way to exactly distinguish the amount of each commodity, as both are reported under the same HTS codes.

OILSEED POLICY

Pro-Oilseeds

SAGARPA continued with the subsidy program to encourage the domestic production of oilseeds (see 2014 GAIN Report MX4026 2014 Oilseeds and Products Annual). Initially know as Pro-Oilseeds Program, it was renamed by SAGARPA in 2014 as "Package of Technological Incentive for Oilseeds". However, the majority of oilseed industry members continue to call this Program Pro-Oilseeds. The main purpose of this program is to increase the production of oilseeds and encourage planting of alternative crops to improve producer income. The Program offers technical assistance to help increase seed planting density, promote the use of fertilizers and other improvements in plant nutrition, and encourage proper and efficient technological applications for phyto-sanitary controls.

In general, the Program objective is to increase production and productivity of soybeans, safflower, canola, sunflower and sesame in order to increase the country's supply of domestic oilseeds and provide production alternatives, all with the purpose of improving farmer's income. Among the programs more specific objectives:

- Recommend more production of basic grains in the main producing areas of the country as classified by the INIFAP,

- Adequately supply the oilseed domestic demand,
- Reduce oilseed imports.

The program provides support to oilseed producers for up to 1,500 pesos per ton of oilseeds (approximately 100.30 U.S. dollars per ton) if sold to the domestic vegetable oil industry, or domestic livestock feed mill and manufactures. The program has a production limit of 100 hectares of oilseeds, cultivated in irrigated areas or equivalent production in non-irrigated areas (per grower), capped at 750,000 pesos per grower (roughly 50,167 U.S. dollars). According to official and private sources, the Pro-Oilseeds Program operated from 2009 to 2013 helping to increase area and production of oilseeds throughout Mexico. In addition, the current SAGARPA administration agreed to renew the program for the period 2013-2018. Recently, SAGARPA stated that were allocated 370 million pesos (approximately 24.7 U.S. million dollars) for this Program in CY 2015.

Forward Contract Program

SAGARPA continued to encourage forward contract purchases between farmers and buyers through the "Forward Contract Program", *Agricultura por Contrato*, (see 2008 GAIN Report MX8075 "Mexico Announces Support Program for Sinaloa White Corn"). In calendar year 2014, forward contract schemes were implemented for producers, traders and other end-users of corn, wheat, sorghum and soybeans. This program is a subsidy system based on market prices and tools that facilitates price stability, merchandising, and marketing for Mexican producers. The Forward Contract Program includes a complex mechanism to purchase input and call options for grains and soybean growers and the processing industry. Moreover, the program mechanism is based on world prices, thereby diminishing the risk of the subsidy system being defined as price distorting. Over the recent agricultural cycles this program has shown an increase in the volume of grains and feed registered, mainly in the fall/winter crop cycles.

According to SAGARPA through to its paying agency "Agency of Marketing Services and Development of Agricultural Markets" (ASERCA), in calendar year 2014 the Forward Contract Program granted supports for the marketing of approximately 20 MMT of different commodities, mainly corn (white and yellow), sorghum, wheat (for bread-making varieties and durum) and soybeans. Nearly 301,488 participants (farmers and companies), 232,924 growers and 68,564 buyers benefited from this program. ASERCA also stated that the Forward Contract Program has become the key instrument to promote more effective marketing of grain and oilseeds, fostering a business culture that includes mechanisms for risk management and grower's income protection.

PROAGRO

Starting in January 2014, the new PROAGRO Productive support program was initiated (before known as PROCAMPO). The new program grants direct supports to growers with farms in operation that are appropriately registered in the PROAGRO directory (see 2013 GAIN Report MX3012 "PROCAMPO 2013 Subsidy Program Changes"). According to SAGARPA, previously under PROCAMPO guidelines, supports were allocated only under a condition of ownership - not on actual production. However, PROPAGRO Productive aims to promote agricultural production and promote a more productive, competitive and fair implementation for the countryside. Depending on the grower's level of farming operation as well as regional conditions, PROAGRO Productive supports can be channeled to training, technical assistance, mechanization, use of improved seeds or selected Creole seeds, plant nutrition, productive reconversion, crop insurance and price hedging, among others. The main change in

the new PROAGRO Productive is that growers must now validate the destination of the support to acquire the concepts outlined above, whereas in the previous program (PROCAMPO) the supports were granted (in pesos per planted hectare) unconditionally.

Under PROAGRO Productive, a flat rate payment for oilseeds will be provided to growers for 2015 spring/summer and 2015/2016 fall/winter crop cycles. Also, SAGARPA indicated that the supports will be granted based on the size of the production unit as follows:

- Subsistence (up to five hectares of non-irrigated land and 0.2 hectares of irrigated land)
- Transition (greater than 5 hectares and up to 20 hectares non-irrigated land and greater than 0.2 hectares and up to five hectares of irrigated land), and
- Commercial (more than 20 hectares non-irrigated and more than 5 hectares irrigated).

The Subsistence growers will receive a support payment per hectare or portion of 1,300 pesos (approximately 87 U.S. dollars/ha). If they have three hectares of non-irrigated land and are located in the municipalities served by the "National Program Mexico Without Hunger" Program (See 2013 GAIN report MX3005, "Mexico Pushes Crusade Against Hunger Campaign"), they will receive 1,500 pesos (near 100.33 U.S. dollars/ha). Growers who fall into the other two categories (Transition and Commercial) will receive 963 pesos per hectare (64.41 U.S. dollars/ha).

Also, responding to demands from various grower organizations about low commodity prices and the need for more assistance at the farm level, on November 27, 2014, ASERCA announced updated price levels associated with the Income Target Price Program (see 2014 GAIN Report MX4083 "Mexico Announces Additional Supports for Sorghum and Rice").

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Table 2: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Total Oilseeds

Market Begin Year	Total Oilseed					
	2013		2014		2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Planted	236	242	237	268	0	270
Area Harvested	220	220	225	251	0	250
Beginning Stocks	146	146	172	199	0	266
Production	359	349	394	491	0	482
MY Imports	5461	5500	5712	5662	0	5747
MY Imp. from U.S.	3500	3522	3742	3717	0	3777
MY Imp. from EU	50	0	50	0	0	0
Total Supply	**5966**	**5995**	**6278**	**6342**	0	**6495**
MY Exports	15	15	15	15	0	16
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	5499	5501	5760	5774	0	5955
Food Use Dom. Cons.	242	242	243	245	0	250
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	38	38	42	42	0	42
Total Dom. Cons.	5779	5781	6045	6061	0	6247
Ending Stocks	172	199	218	266	0	232
Total Distribution	**5966**	**5995**	**6278**	**6342**	0	**6495**
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Table 3: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Soybeans

Oilseed, Soybean	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016

Market Begin Year	Sep 2013		Sep 2014		Sep 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Planted	179	179	180	193	0	195
Area Harvested	159	158	165	176	0	175
Beginning Stocks	100	100	131	118	0	184
Production	254	241	290	355	0	360
MY Imports	3,842	3,842	4,050	4,000	0	4,050
MY Imp. from U.S.	3,383	3,383	3,625	3,600	0	3,650
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4,196	4,183	4,471	4,473	0	4,594
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	4,030	4,030	4,250	4,250	0	4,400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	35	35	39	39	0	39
Total Dom. Cons.	4,065	4,065	4,289	4,289	0	4,439
Ending Stocks	131	118	182	184	0	155
Total Distribution	4,196	4,183	4,471	4,473	0	4,594
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Table 4: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Sunflower Seed

Oilseed, Sunflower seed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Planted	0	4	0	15	0	13
Area Harvested	4	4	3	15	0	13
Beginning Stocks	0	0	2	7	0	12
Production	5	5	4	23	0	16
MY Imports	15	22	15	15	0	17
MY Imp. from U.S.	7	15	7	7	0	8
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	20	27	21	45	0	45
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	15	17	16	30	0	31
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3	3	3	3	0	3
Total Dom. Cons.	18	20	19	33	0	34
Ending Stocks	2	7	2	12	0	11
Total Distribution	20	27	21	45	0	45
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Table 5: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Peanuts

Oilseed, Peanut	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Sep 2013		Sep 2014		Sep 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Planted	57	57	57	58	0	60
Area Harvested	57	56	57	58	0	60
Beginning Stocks	23	23	16	34	0	28
Production	100	100	100	101	0	104

MY Imports	154	172	157	157	0	160
MY Imp. from U.S.	90	97	90	90	0	91
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	277	295	273	292	0	292
MY Exports	15	15	15	15	0	16
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	4	4	4	4	0	4
Food Use Dom. Cons.	242	242	243	245	0	250
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	246	246	247	249	0	254
Ending Stocks	16	34	11	28	0	22
Total Distribution	277	295	273	292	0	292
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Table 6: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Rapeseed

Oilseed, Rapeseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Planted	0	2	0	2	0	2
Area Harvested	0	2	0	2	0	2
Beginning Stocks	23	23	23	40	0	42
Production	0	3	0	2	0	2
MY Imports	1,450	1,464	1,490	1,490	0	1,520
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	27	20	20	0	28
MY Imp. from EU	50	0	50	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,473	1,490	1,513	1,532	0	1,564
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	1,450	1,450	1,490	1,490	0	1,520
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,450	1,450	1,490	1,490	0	1,520
Ending Stocks	23	40	23	42	0	44
Total Distribution	1,473	1,490	1,513	1,532	0	1,564
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Table 7: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Total Meals

	Total Oil-Meals					
Market Begin Year	2013		2014		2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Crush	5495	5497	5756	5770	0	5951
Extr. Rate, 999.9999					0	
Beginning Stocks	57	57	83	81	0	174
Production	4027	4027	4225	4230	0	4372
MY Imports	1465	1458	1660	1660	0	1660
MY Imp. from U.S.	1445	1445	1641	1640	0	1640
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	**5549**	**5542**	**5968**	**5971**	0	**6206**
MY Exports	**19**	19	20	20	0	20
MY Exp. to EU	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	**50**	50	50	50	0	50
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	**5397**	5392	5722	5727	0	5948
Total Dom. Cons.	**5447**	5442	5772	5777	0	5998

Ending Stocks	**83**	81	176	174	0	188
Total Distribution	**5549**	**5542**	**5968**	**5971**	0	**6206**
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Table 8: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Soybean Meal

Meal, Soybean	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Sep 2013		Sep 2014		Sep 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Crush	4,030	4,030	4,250	4,250	0	4,400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	54	54	80	80	0	168
Production	3,185	3,185	3,358	3,358	0	3,484
MY Imports	1,410	1,410	1,600	1,600	0	1,600
MY Imp. from U.S.	1,410	1,410	1,600	1,600	0	1,600
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4,649	4,649	5,038	5,038	0	5,252
MY Exports	19	19	20	20	0	20
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	50	50	50	50	0	50
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4,500	4,500	4,800	4,800	0	5,000
Total Dom. Cons.	4,550	4,550	4,850	4,850	0	5,050
Ending Stocks	80	80	168	168	0	182
Total Distribution	4,649	4,649	5,038	5,038	0	5,252
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Table 9: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Rapeseed Meal

Meal, Rapeseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Crush	1,450	1,450	1,490	1,490	0	1,520
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	3	3	3	1	0	6
Production	835	835	860	860	0	875
MY Imports	55	48	60	60	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	35	35	40	40	0	40
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	893	886	923	921	0	941
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	890	885	915	915	0	935
Total Dom. Cons.	890	885	915	915	0	935
Ending Stocks	3	1	8	6	0	6
Total Distribution	893	886	923	921	0	941
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Table 10: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Sunflower Seed Meal

Meal, Sunflower seed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Crush	15	17	16	30	0	31
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4667	0.4118	0.4375	0.4	0	0.4194
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0

Production	7	7	7	12	0	13
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	1	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	7	7	7	12	0	13
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	7	7	7	12	0	13
Total Dom. Cons.	7	7	7	12	0	13
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	7	7	7	12	0	13
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Table 11: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Total Oils

Market Begin Year	Total Oils					
	2013		2014		2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Crush	5495	5497	5756	5770	0	5951
Extr. Rate, 999.9999					0	
Beginning Stocks	128	128	148	143	0	168
Production	1307	1307	1367	1372	0	1413
MY Imports	288	281	292	302	0	286
MY Imp. from U.S.	225	210	225	225	0	200
MY Imp. from EU	0	18	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	**1723**	**1716**	**1807**	**1817**	0	**1867**
MY Exports	32	41	32	37	0	38
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	5	5	6	6	0	6
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1538	1527	1606	1606	0	1652
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1543	1532	1612	1612	0	1658
Ending Stocks	148	143	163	168	0	171
Total Distribution	**1723**	**1716**	**1807**	**1817**	0	**1867**
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Table 12: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Soybean Oil

Oil, Soybean	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Sep 2013		Sep 2014		Sep 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Crush	4,030	4,030	4,250	4,250	0	4.400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1787	0.1787	0.1780	0.1780	0	0.1795
Beginning Stocks	109	109	136	136	0	146
Production	720	720	760	760	0	790
MY Imports	201	201	200	200	0	190
MY Imp. from U.S.	195	195	195	195	0	185
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,030	1,030	1,096	1,096	0	1,126
MY Exports	4	4	4	4	0	4
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	5	5	6	6	0	6
Food Use Dom. Cons.	885	885	940	940	0	970
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Dom. Cons.	890	890	946	946	0	976
Ending Stocks	136	136	146	146	0	146
Total Distribution	1,030	1,030	1,096	1,096	0	1,126
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Table 13: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Rapeseed Oil

Oil, Rapeseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Crush	1,450	1,450	1,490	1,490	0	1,520
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4	0.4	0.4026846	0.4027	0	0.4013
Beginning Stocks	19	19	12	7	0	22
Production	580	580	600	600	0	610
MY Imports	52	47	57	67	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	9	20	20	0	15
MY Imp. from EU	0	18	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	651	646	669	674	0	692
MY Exports	2	2	2	2	0	2
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	637	637	650	650	0	665
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	637	637	650	650	0	665
Ending Stocks	12	7	17	22	0	25
Total Distribution	651	646	669	674	0	692
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Table 14: Mexico: Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) for Sunflower Seed Oil

Oil, Sunflower seed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Mexico	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Crush	15	17	16	30	0	31
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4667	0.4118	0.4375	0.4	0	0.4194
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	7	7	7	12	0	13
MY Imports	35	33	35	35	0	36
MY Imp. from U.S.	10	6	10	10	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	42	40	42	47	0	49
MY Exports	26	35	26	31	0	32
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	16	5	16	16	0	17
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	16	5	16	16	0	17
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	42	40	42	47	0	49
1000 MT, PERCENT						

For More Information:

FAS/Mexico Web Site: We are available at www.mexico-usda.com.mx or visit the FAS headquarters' home page at www.fas.usda.gov for a complete selection of FAS worldwide agricultural reporting.

Other Relevant Reports Submitted by FAS/Mexico:

Report Number	Subject	Dated Submitted
MX5005	Mexico's Red Meat Production Seen Higher as Slaughter Advances	3/3/2015
MX4061	2014 Poultry and Products Annual	8/18/2014
MX4026	2014 Oilseeds and Products Annual	
MX4015	Livestock and Products Semi-annual	3/1/2014
MX4012	Poultry and Products Semi-annual	2/14/2014
MX3036	Oilseed Production Expected to Rise in 2013/2014	4/17/2013

Useful Mexican Web Sites: Mexico's equivalent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (SAGARPA) can be found at www.sagarpa.gob.mx, equivalent to the U.S. Department of Commerce (SE) can be found at www.economia.gob.mx and equivalent to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (SALUD) can be found at www.salud.gob.mx. These web sites are mentioned for the readers' convenience but USDA does NOT in any way endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or necessarily concur with, the information contained on the mentioned sites.